

New Advertisements.

Civil Engineers—Harris & Wilson.
Township of King—Joseph Wood.
The Paris Patent Grain Drill—O. P. Roy.
Phrenological Journals—Fowler and Wells.
Wanted—H. Johnston.

Train—Newmarket.

Motors South.
Express Train do. 8.40 a.m.
Mail Train do. 6.25 p.m.
Motors North.
Express Train do. 9.11 a.m.
Mail Train do. 6.25 p.m.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 16, 1861.

General Summary.

We understand that the next meeting of King Council will take place at the Hotel, Lloydown Road, on Wednesday the 28th inst.

It is said by some, that common salt will destroy the weevil. Those who sow it broadcast like plaster—and about the same quantity per acre. Will shoot our farmers try the experiment!

A meeting of the Directors of the North York Electoral Ag. Society will be held in Newmarket, on the first Saturday in September next—commencing at the hour of 11 a.m. The first number announced that it will be Conservative, in its politics—yet independent. The paper is neatly printed, and gives evidence of much labor in the news and literary departments.

During the week Mr. Jas. Johnson, Old Surrey, King, has left us a sample of his Spring Wheat. It does not appear to be affected with either the midge or weevil—the berry is large and plump, and the head well filled. We should judge, from the sample before us, that Mr. Johnson's crop would be an excellent one—both in quality and quantity.

The next Provincial Exhibition will be held in London, C. W., on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September next. All entries, except in the Ladies' Department and foreign classes, must be made by the 31st of August. Blank forms will probably be forwarded to the Secretaries of Ag. Societies throughout the country during the ensuing week, on which to make entries.

It was announced last week, that quite a large number of officers in the United States Army had tendered their resignation to the government. It now turns out that the greater proportion of them were forgers—the first knowledge the officers received of the matter, being the notice of acceptance of their resignation by the war department. An effort is now being made to ferret out the guilty parties.

The Representation Question.

The Toronto organ of the Government says:—"Mr. Brown is sorely distressed by a contemplation of a moderate settlement of the Representation Question." Will the Leader be kind enough to inform "half-a-Continental" what he means by "Moderate settlement"? Does this imply the representation of 300,000 codfish in Gape Bay 1 or the altering of the boundaries of a few constituencies like Montreal and Toronto, so as the more effectually to influence the electors and thereby secure Moderate representatives? If all accounts be true, they have a man moderate enough in the member for East Toronto, in all conscience. The Leader, however, admits "existing inequalities" between the two sections of the country,—"a point he would not concede previous to the elections. This fact is indicative of a change in the 'Moderate Platform' and as 'coming events cast their shadows before,' who knows but in the opening of the new Parliament Mr. Cartier may not appear as the champion of representation adjustment notwithstanding his 'codfish' proclivities!"

One word more: now that Mr. Brown is not a member of the Legislature, would it not be more seemly and becoming in the Leader and other journals that take their cue from that print, to make less use of that gentleman's name and deal with the principles advocated by the party with which he stood identified? What is the use of telling the people Brown would not accept this or that; or is opposed to this or that? Why not speak of the party instead of singling out an individual? It is not hardworn and shows plainly that "Moderation" must be hard run when they must descend to mere personalities and imaginary vagaries.

At His Old Tricks!

The Richmond Hill Herald goes a long way about the bush to say something about the Era, in last week's issue. Many and many a time, since its first publication, we have shown its duplicity and misrepresentation; but like the grunter "returning to his wallowing in the mire," so the spongy editor of that print pertinaciously continues in his unwholesome mode of attack. We never asked, during the election of 1854, "what had Mr. Balfour done for the country?" but "what had he done for the County?" Suppose, however, we did, what had that to do with presenting Hon. Mr. Brown with a testimonial? What we said and did in 1854 was justified by the Elections, and that is more than the Hill man can say. Every Election from that time to the present has been carried in the constituencies around him contrary to his advice and in direct opposition to his pitiable appeals and fearful forebodings; but not so with regard to our position.

Again, the Herald says—"Mr. Paice called upon the person who used such expressions to come forward from his seclusion, and he would explain." Mr.

Paice done nothing of the kind. During that campaign we published the voice given by Mr. Paice, on many important motions made by the late Mr. Paice and Wm. Lox MacKenzie, and Mr. Paice said he would "explain why he voted against those measures." But he was opposed to them in principle, but he was carried them at the time proposed would have been to defeat Ministerial measures and would have led to a change of government.

Next time the Hill man has anything to say, let him give facts, and above all try and find something else to find fault with, besides what might be advanced in the heat of an election contest. Another thing—let him wait till his own neighbors in East and West York believe in his doctrines and put faith in his teachings, before attempting to lecture others at a distance.

A Foreign Hope.

The Quebec Chronicle accounts for Sir Henry Smith's opposition to the present Administration, by announcing that he had "formed a combination with parties in Lower Canada, for the creation of a new cabinet, of which he should be Premier." When Sir Henry's address appeared, in which he so violently denounced those who had elevated him to the position of Speaker in the Legislature—not factious, there was a queer look somewhere—that the chance Knight had other objects in view than the welfare of the country or his constituents. It now turns out he was to be the head and front of a new government—the guiding star of the helm of state. As bad as we dislike the present Cabinet, we hope the day will be far distant when the Knight of Kingston will be known as the Premier of Canada! Such a misfortune would be like "jumping out of the pan into the fire."

The American Tariff.

For some years this Province, through extravagant expenditures, advances, peculation and pickings, has been much enlarged (taxed) than the neighboring Republic; but by the new tariff, just passed the American Congress, necessitated by the enormous cost of the present civil war, the United States will now supercede us in this respect. It is substantially a re-actment of the Morrill tariff, with several important additions, viz:—

"15 cents on green tea; 10 cents on black tea; 5 cents on coffee and cocoa; 10 cents on raw, 3 cents on clayed, and 4 cents on refined sugar—all per lbs. Salt is raised to 16 and 20 cents per 100 lbs. The duties on manufactured goods are, as before, very complicated, being sometimes on the value, and often a combination of these methods. The duty on woolen and cotton cloths is 12 cents per lb., and 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Thus a coarse cloth, weighing a pound per yard, and costing 25 sterling, would be charged 12 cents for weight and 6 cents for value, or 18 cents per yard, making the duty just 75 per cent. Cotton goods are charged 3 and 4 cents per square yard, and ten per cent ad valorem if needed, provided such charges combined are not less than 25 per cent ad valorem. Silks are placed at 20 to 30 per cent ad valorem. Bar Iron is \$14 per ton, and other kinds of Iron and Steel vary from \$20 per ton to \$35 cents per lb.

Holland Landing Council.

Council met July 15th, 1861. All the members present, but Mr. Parsons. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication from Jas. Lundy was read, respecting the road passing Capt. Leighton's place being infested with thieves, and requesting the Inspector to provide for their removal.

Dr. Morton's deferred communication was taken up, and after some inquiry in to the amended assessment law of 1861 Dr. Morton presented an appeal from his assessment on lot 109 in the municipality.

Moved by Mr. Thorne, and seconded by Mr. Wilson, that Dr. Morton's appeal be entertained and that the assessment on his property, part of Lot 109, be reduced from \$14.40 per acre to \$10, per acre.—Carried.

Mr. Thorne presented a By-law to appoint a bell ringer for the village. Mr. Wilson presented a By-law for the destruction of Canada thrives in this municipality.

Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole on By-law—Mr. Clark in the chair.

Committee rose and reported By-law to appoint a bell ringer; and in committee the By-law for the destruction of Canada thrives. The 33rd rule was suspended and the By-law was read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Thorne, and seconded by Mr. Clark, that the motion be made to attend the Council of East Gwillimbury at its next meeting, and again present their undoubted right to a just and equal proportion of the Clergy Reserve Fund now in their hands being paid over to this municipality.

Gwillimbury, in the matter of the Clergy Reserve money, and in case of their answer being favourable, to instruct them to commence proceedings immediately.—Carried.

Contemporary Notices.

In addition to those already given, we select the following notices of the Press, on the present appearance of the Era.—The mode of praise accorded by journals throughout the Province, is very flattering, to say the least.

"THE NEWMARKET ERA is one of the best Canadian weeklies, and is deserving of an increase to its already extensive circulation. It has been recently changed and improved—and now ranks in size, while in typographical appearance it leads the best. Its columns are weekly filled with able and interesting editorials, excellent selections in prose and poetry, the latest news, first-class advertisements, etc., all for \$1.50 per week. Address, (enclosing the cash,) EABASTUS JACKSON, Publisher, Newmarket, Canada West—Corn Planter and Mechanic."

"THE NEWMARKET ERA comes to hand enlarged in size and improved in every way. It is one of the best of our country sheets. It is also well got up in every respect, and does much credit to Newmarket and its vicinity for supporting a paper of such respectable appearance."—Brampton Times.

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Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 12. The Nova Scotia arrived here at 2.30, with 189 passengers, and \$14,000 in specie.

The North Briton arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st, and passed the Anglo-Saxon off West Point, Antiochia, GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons passed the Bankruptcy Bill as amended by the Lords.

The Times announces Lord Elgin's appointment as Governor-General of India.

The weather is very fine for harvest operations.

The Elcho won the Goodwood stakes; the American horse was second.

A new treaty between England and Belgium is about to be negotiated.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the solution of the Roman Question is near at hand; the solution is reported to be the evacuation of the Roman territory by the French; and its occupation by the Italian troops.

A strategic railway is contemplated along the French coast.

A Spanish despatch says that several superior French officers in the service of the Pope, and also a priest from Rome, have been arrested.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England in large sums. The Bank rate has been reduced to five per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the British Government is in intimate correspondence with the French Cabinet, in order that united action may be observed towards America, by sea and by land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Rumors of a compromise are again gaining strength in England.

The London journals are speculating on the fate of the American loan.

The Herald strongly discommends the loan.

The Times expresses its satisfaction that the capriciousness towards England has abated.

Mr. Gregory asked if the Government had received information that goods, contraband of war, were being taken by the Kingaro, and of the loan for the Federal Government opened in London.

Parliament had no information on either subject.

at an end. The difficulty with the two countries has been amicably arranged. The Dominican armies have returned from the frontier.

A despatch has been issued by the Spanish authorities, declaring slavery forever abolished there, and any person interfering with it will be considered liable under the cooperator's Act. Emigration from the United States is particularly desired, the Government offering as inducements tracts of land and insuring all emigrants accepting the terms, protection. Even the American residents there favour the project, and desire emigration. The health of the country is good.

Arrival of the Persia.

Death of Lord Herbert.—The American Loan in England.—Commercial Intelligence.

SANDY HOOK, August 14. The Persia sailed from Liverpool on the 3rd via Queenstown on the 4th inst.—Breakfasts on Saturday were from provisions dull. Consols 90½, 90½, Erie shares, 27 a 27½; Illinois Central, 35½ a 35½ discount.

The steamer Arago arrived out on the 2nd inst. News unimportant.

At Liverpool, on the 3rd, the weather was reported unfavourable for the crops. Flour steady, and wheat firm, with an advance of 2d. on lower qualities. Corn and tending upward. Beef firm and Pork easier. Rice steady. Coffee dull and unchanged.

At his departure, the Confederates were in a state of confusion. Col. Stewart approached the carriage of the Prince and said: "I hope you like our fortifications?"

The Prince said: "Oh! pretty well." Col. Stewart: "I hope" he said again, "you will interfere for us when you get home."

The diplomatic Prince shrugged his shoulders as he replied, "I know nothing." Three companies of Col. Toucy's Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry reached Washington this morning.

It is well authenticated that the man Smith, in custody in New York, is a member of the Confederate Congress. He will be held as a hostage for Mr. Ely, member of Congress, from New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. There is no truth in the report that the navigation of the Potomac is interfered with, as boats are arriving from Baltimore.

A special dispatch to the Post says that Government has just issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission of telegraphic accounts of army movements, whether past, present or future.

Ex-Minister Faulkner has not yet expressed any serious sentiments, and he is accordingly non-committal. The secessionists here say that in a few weeks he will enter the Confederate army as a Brigadier General.

The officers of the steamer Fremont report that the slaves are constantly employed by the Confederates in the construction of intrenchments upon the Potomac.

The Confederates are still trying to negotiate with the Indian tribes, and he is accordingly non-committal. The secessionists here say that in a few weeks he will enter the Confederate army as a Brigadier General.

A special dispatch to the Tribune says, the names of the petitioners presented some days ago by Senator Breckenridge, purporting to come from Niagara County, New York, asking that the present difficulties be adjusted are supposed to be nearly all forgeries. They have been sent for by prominent gentlemen living in that County, who assert that they are forgeries, and are now engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators.

American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

Intelligence has just been received from Manassas Junction to the effect that the rebel troops at that point number over 80,000 men.

There is a great scarcity of water. Supplies are drawn into camp in horse-drawn carts from a distance of several miles.

It is rumored that Senators Breckenridge and Powell, and Representative Burnett, of Kentucky, will resign their seats in Congress. They are quite disgusted with the Union results of the election in their State.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.

Scouts and fugitives brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 5 p.m. by a deserter from the rebels, a native of Maine but a resident of Georgia. He has been stationed at Yorktown since June 1st.

On Friday last, Gen. Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including 2,500 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery. On Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel which was completely destroyed. On Tuesday night they advanced towards Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up a position on Black River, some three miles from the town.

He says the object of the expedition is to draw out our forces and attack Camp Hamilton or Newport News if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton so as to prevent them using it for winter quarters. Gen. Butler at once repaired to this end of a Hampton bridge, where he erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points on this side of the creek. A few minutes past midnight Gen. Magruder, with about 500 Confederates, entered and immediately fired it. The greater number of the 600 houses were built with wood, and no rain having fallen lately, a strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps 20 white people, and double that number of negroes, remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. Several of the whites and also the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service.

A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

The fire raged all night; the greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to-day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

Gen. Magruder has encamped near Newmarket Bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport News.

Maybe, the deserter, says there have been about 7,000 Confederate troops stationed at Yorktown, and some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton, and carried away 180 negroes.

Provisions were abundant at Yorktown, and most of the rebels are receiving new uniforms for the winter campaign.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty, both for the residents and unionists, and moreover, winterless, as Gen. Butler intends to winter his army many miles beyond Hampton.

An attempt will be made to fortify the town.

acts on the General, but after ten o'clock on Wednesday night there was not a Federal soldier in Hampton.

A bag of truce is just from Norfolk, with Miss Mayo, a niece of Gen. Scott, who is on her way from Richmond to New York. She states that the Confederates attacked the act to Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:—Late this evening, Prince Napoleon returned with his suite from Manassas Junction.

Three Confederate regiments of cavalry and four of infantry held possession of Fairfax Court House.

When it was known at Manassas Junction that Prince Napoleon was coming, the enthusiasm was wild. Gen. Beauregard and Johnson were both at Manassas Junction. They received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would go on to Richmond and see President Davis, the Prince firmly declined.

The fortifications at Manassas Junction are formidable, and our guns particularly Sherman's battery, form an important part of the defenses.

Gen. Beauregard informed the Prince that he had captured 62 guns at the battle of Bull's Run. The dead were not properly buried; they were simply put under ground, and some of their feet were seen above ground.

The soldiers in Manassas were very numerous, but poorly dressed.

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(Tribune's Despatch).

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government, through the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. His offer has been accepted and the rank of Major General is tendered to the noble Italian.

John Bigelow, late editor of the New York Evening Post, has been appointed Consul to Paris.

General Wool is certainly ordered to assume command at Fortress Monroe.

(Herald's Despatches).

Prince Napoleon was cordially received at Manassas, and reviewed about 6,000 rebel troops. He was pressed by Beauregard and Johnston to visit Richmond, but declined. Some of his suite reported about 60,000 troops at Manassas. They are dirty, ragged, and look half-starved.

FOITRESS MONROE, Aug. 11. Prof. LaMountain made two successful ascensions yesterday, having attained an altitude of 3,000 feet and found the encampment of the Confederate troops to be about three miles beyond Newmarket bridge. There was no trace of the rebels near Hampton. A considerable force is also camped this side of James River, some eight miles above Newport News.

The rebels have sent two Tennessee regiments to Quantico Creek on the Potomac, a place lying at right angles with Manassas Junction.

Letters from Richmond state that Beauregard's official return of the killed and wounded is 1,470.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. The Spanish Minister announced to the Secretary of State yesterday that the seven American vessels captured by the Confederate privateer Sumner, and carried into the port of Confaguas as prizes have been discharged by orders from his Government.

W. W. Edwards, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, has been appointed on the staff of Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain, to act as commissary of the brigade.

Prince Napoleon took leave of the President yesterday and returned direct to New York.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Nothing is more common than to hear it said that the present American war is one for the abolition of slavery. Nothing could be further from the truth, however. If the war should last for a lengthened period, it might have the effect of loosening the ties which bind the slave to his master in the Southern States. But that the ostensible cause of the war is the extinction of the "peculiar institution" from American soil, is far from the fact. In proof of this, we make two extracts from the New York Herald.

"We are not fighting to extinguish slavery. Slavery is recognized under the constitution, and the North would not interfere with the rights which the Southern States enjoy, by the Constitution, in regard to their slaves. Only their persistency in rebellion can damage slavery."

And in a subsequent number it says:—"Property in slaves, which is the great Southern interest, is applied to in a jeering, sneering, and a scurrilous manner, as though it were a subject for the laughing stock of the nation. There is no appreciable loss of unfreehold fugitives, it is proved by the deplorable returns, which show as great a percentage of increase in the number of slaves as ever took place in any population in the world which was not recruited by immigration. That these rapidly multiplying slaves were not, in the estimation of their owners held by any doubtful or insecure tenure, is proved by the fact that within the twenty years during which the South had been complaining of the pernicious effect of anti-slavery agitation, the average price of slaves has doubled. In fact, at the time this rebellion commenced, no interest in the country was better protected; more secure; or more prosperous than slave property had been for the preceding twenty-five years. The grievance, then, which forms the pretext of the rebellion, is not real but imaginary. Though long planned by the leaders, the movement is the sudden frenzy of a deluded people, a large majority of whom loved and preferred the Union up to a very recent period. It is a great and unwarranted stretch of assumption to suppose that a people without any real grievance cannot be misled by the errors of their leaders, and that they are so stupid as to be misled by a few demagogues."

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**MONEY SAVED
Is Money Earned.**

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for past favors, respectfully informs them that having recently enlarged his store and very much

INCREASED HIS STOCK

He will offer work at the following greatly Reduced Prices :-

Men's French Calf Boots, from	\$1.00
Men's Kip Boots, " "	3.25
Men's Coarse Boots, " "	2.75
Men's Coarse Gaiters, " "	1.37 1/2
Women's Balmain Boots, " "	1.50
Women's Calf Boots, " "	1.50

And a great variety of children's and Misses' Shoes, from 27 cts. upwards.

Farmers Produce Taken in Exchange.

BIG BOOT!
Opposite the North American Hotel, (Main Street, Newmarket.

April 18th, 1881. 16-10

Farmers Attention!

Look to Your Own Interest!

If you want to separate Oats from Spies
Wheat—Oats from Peas—and likewise al
sible from other kinds of Grain, buy one of

D. LUSK'S PATENT

Combined Ginning Mills & Blosiers

Admitted by all who have used them to be
superior to any mill now in use.

\$5.00 Call and see them, at the Shop on
Water Street, near the Bridge,—before select-
ing elsewhere.

DAVID LUSK

REMOVAL.
W. DIETERLE,
Watch & Clock Maker, Jeweler &c.
BEGS respectfully to announce that he has removed to the premises so long occupied by Mr. Thomas Nixon directly opposite the North American Hotel, and is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

Constantly on hand, a general stock of
JEWELLERS GOODS !

Mrs. DIESTERLE.

WOULD announce to the Ladies of New
market, and vicinity that having made
large additions to her

Millinery Stock,
Embracing Hats, Caps, Flowers, Cloaks, &c.,
she is prepared to supply her customers with
Millinery Goods of the latest styles, on the
most reasonable terms.
AND A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED
Goods made up to order on the shortest notice.



Wool! Wool!

10,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED for the
Northern Woolen Mills in ex-
change for the Genuine Canadian made
Cloth, Tweeds, Blankets and Flannels.
Shop, near Simpson & Tremblé's.
E. SPENCER, Tailor, Agent.
Newmarket, June 27, '61. if-2

PURE BLOSSBURG COAL.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large stock of
Pure Blomberg Coal—Imported direct
For sale cheap.
Coal yard, adjoining Mr. McMaster's Store,
Water Street, Newmarket.
ELI G. IRWIN, & Co.
Newmarket, June 26th, 1861. tf-2

THE undersigned being desirous of disposing of his village property, offers
FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,
That well known business stand lately occupied by the New Era Printing Office, with Garden Plot; also the
DWELLING HOUSE,

Exchanged for Farm Land
As the proprietor has a large family and would prefer residing in the country.

unior part under a good state of cultivation
together with
Twenty Acres of Bush Land
Situatd within three miles of the above La
Titles indisputable. To any per on desirous
of purchasing village property, the above op
portunity affords a rare chance.
JOSEPH WOOD.
Newmarket, May 29, 1861. 15-11

Farmers, Attention !
EXAMINE THE LATEST IMPROVED
FANNING MILL !
BEFORE buying any other Fanning Mill—
considered by competent judges, to be the

lic for separating Oats from Spring Wheat
Peas from Oats, and for cleaning, in fact, all
kinds of grain. This mill stands unrivalled,
made of good

DURABLE MATERIAL,

And is, from its construction, the best for farm-
ers use in the Province.

They are manufactured by the undersigned,
at Richmond Hill, to whom all orders should be
addressed.

amuse this Mill, when passing down Yonge-St.
Orders left at the residence of Mr. Southard,
at Newmarket, will receive prompt attention.
Shop—William Bright Rods of Remond's Hotel.
SOUTHARD, ROYNTON & Co.
Richmond Hill, July 11, 1861 (p.22)

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Of.

Aylward J H	Knight A
Adams J H	Lundy Dan
Andrews Wm	McGivern Esq Thos
Beacher Esq G	McDermid James
Beattie W C	Miller Elizabeth
Blain Capt Isaac	Manning Thomas
Bonwick Mr	Megan Eliza
Bliss Miss Fanny	Naylon Michael
Chalmers John	Phillips Cathron W
	Roberts J Wm

Calvert George	Ross Mary E
Cusan John	Roadhouse Morrison
Cokerell Wm	Roche John
Crawford George	Snawden Joseph
Dodds Esq David	Strotton Catharin
Donnelly Christopher	Smith L
Davey Wm.	Stockford Alfred
Fort D	Silver R B
Galloway A	Smith Esq Geo S
Green Mrs Elizabeth	Simpeon Esq Wm
	Robt. Esq. Wm

Kenney Michael Williamson Susan
Woodward Joshua H.
W.M. ROE, Postmaster.

